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Set      Items   Description
S1         145   I(W)BOND AND TREASURY
S2          88   RD (unique items)
S3           2   S2 AND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST AND CPI
S4          11   S2 AND CPI
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/May 29
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/May 29
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/May 29
         (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/May 30
         (c)2002 The Gale Group
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/May 30
         (c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.
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T 3/9/1

3/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

07588269 Supplier Number: 63509966 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
Spanish-language broadcasting company is hot.(Brief Article)
Berko, Mal
South Florida Business Journal, v20, n37, p16
April 28, 2000
ISSN: 0746-2271
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Brief Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 655
TEXT:

Q: When I heard you recommend Hispanic Broadcasting shares at $72 I thought you were crazy, even though the stock is now trading over $100. However, I did buy 100 shares at that price as a speculation that you might be right. What do I do now? How high can this thing go and, if you think it will go higher, please clue me as to why.

D.A, Syracuse, N.Y.

A: Hispanic Broadcasting (HBCCA-$92) is one of the most interesting issues ever to come from the Lone Star state. HBCCA is the largest Spanish-language radio broadcasting company in the United States. It owns 45 radio stations in 12 of the top 15 Hispanic markets in the U.S., including Miami.

During the past four years, revenues have increased from $71 million to $200 million and management is making a mint. You "ain't" seen nothing yet, and here's why.

The Hispanic market is the fastest growing market in the U.S. In fact, current census data suggests that within 20 years, Hispanics will represent nearly 30 percent of the population of this county, or 120 million people.

Wake up and hear the salsa, the meringue and cumbia beat D.A. The United States is going Spanish and you should, too, because that's where the money will be.

Q: Several months ago, you wrote about U.S. government inflation bonds. I'm told that there's another type of government inflation bond that paysinterestevery six months, and that rate is adjusted to keep pace with inflation. What can you tell me about those bonds and where I can buy them?

M.R., Joliet, Ill.

A Those "I" bonds you bought give you a sexy, superb, ironclad and guaranteed yield of 3.4 percent over the rate of inflation. So, if inflation is 5 percent, your "I "□bond□will provide you with a net yield of 3.4 percent, plus the inflation rate of 5 percent.

But the bonds to which you refer are called TIPS orTreasury Inflation Index Securities, which have even more sex appeal. The 10-year TIPS pay 4.3 percent over the inflation rate and the 30-year maturities pay 4.1 percent above the rate of inflation. And unlike "I" bonds, which are bought at a discount and theinterestaccumulates to maturity, TIPS pay out theirinteresttwice a year.

These bonds are as right as a rainbow, and that yield is unquestionably supercalifragilistic.

TIPS are just like traditional bonds with two exceptions:

1. They are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government

2. The TIPS face value adjusted twice each year to reflect the inflation rate as determined by the government's consumer price index.

Take an example of a $10,000 10-year TIP with a 4.3 percent real rate of return. If theCPIduring the first six months of the year was 2 percent, yourprincipalwould increase to $10,200. And, better yet, instead of receiving a semiannualinterestcheck for $215, your new

interestcheck would have half of 4.3 percent times $10,200 or $219.30. And that's $4.30 higher than your previous check.

TIPS seem to be one of the government's best-kept secrets. Introduced in 1997, there are only $110 billion outstanding and they've been purchased primarily by institutional investors. It seems that individuals are not smitten with these bonds probably because they have to pay annual taxes on the inflation adjusted increase in value. While this may not fly in an investor's non-qualified account, it should soar in an investor's IRA 401(k) or any qualified account because they are tax deferred.

TIPS are sold in denominations of $1,000, whereas "I" bonds can be bought in face-value donominations between $50 and $10,000. They can be bought from your broker, your bangster or at auction via the government's TreasuryDirect Webster (www.publicdebt.gov).

PUBLISHER NAME: American City Business Journals, Inc.
COMPANY NAMES: *Hispanic Broadcasting Corp.
EVENT NAMES: *810 (Securities issued, listed)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States); 1U5FL (Florida)
PRODUCT NAMES: *4830000 (Broadcasting)
INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); REG (Business, Regional)
SIC CODES: 4830 (Radio and Television Broadcasting)
NAICS CODES: 5131 (Radio and Television Broadcasting)
TICKER SYMBOLS: HBCCA
SPECIAL FEATURES: INDUSTRY; COMPANY
?

T 4/9/6,7,11

4/9/6 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

12724623 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 66037227 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Don't let inflation deflate your portfolio.(United StatesTreasury□Series□ I bonds)(Brief Article)
Altfest, Lewis J.
Medical Economics, 77, 18, 37
Sept 18, 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article ISSN: 0025-7206 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1145 LINE COUNT: 00088

TEXT:

If theCPIrises, Series I (for "inflation-indexed") bonds will keep pace. They have drawbacks, however.

During the 1990s, when the stock market was roaring, inflation remained tame and only nibbled at investors' returns. But things look somewhat more threatening these days.

Unemployment is low, at just 4 percent. Facing a shortage of skilled workers, businesses might have to pay more and offer better benefits to lure and retain top employees. That could drive up wages and salaries. Moreover, these companies are feeling the pinch of higher fuel prices, which were reasonable when I last talked about inflation. (*) Businesses that are especially dependent on fuel, such as airlines and shipping companies, are raising their rates to compensate. I don't say that we're going to return to years of double-digit inflation and lines at the gas pumps. In fact, if Alan Greenspan has his way, inflation will remain calm and the economy will stay healthy. However, as an investor, you shouldn't ignore the possibility that prices will rise rapidly at some point.

You can immediately help neutralize inflation's effects on your portfolio by purchasing "inflation-indexed" or "inflation-protection" US TreasurySeries I savings bonds.

Here's how I Bonds work: A 3.6 percent annual interest rate currently applies for the life of the bonds, which can be as long as 30 years. This percentage is combined with a second one, which is adjusted semiannually and reflects the inflation rate for a trailing six-month period. For instance, if you buy anI Bondbefore the end of October, you'll earn 7.49 percent annual interest for the first six months you own it--the fixed 3.6 percent, and the rest to cover the annualized inflation rate, as measured by the most recent six-month increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Unlike some government and corporate bonds, whose prices drop as interest rates rise, anI Bondwon't fall in value below the face amount--and its value could increase if the supply of these bonds dries up and investors begin to pay a premium for them. At the very least, your purchasing power will beat the rise in theCPIby 3.6 percent, the fixed portion of the bond's rate.

Series I Bonds do have a few potential pitfalls:

* If the economy experiences deflation rather than inflation and prices flatten or decline, an inflation-indexed bond will earn less than a regularTreasurybill.

* If you redeem a SeriesI Bondwithin five years after buying it, you'll pay a penalty equal to three months' earnings.

* You won't get a penny of interest--either the fixed rate or the inflation adjustment-- until after the bond matures or you sell it. So if you're looking to generate current income, better look elsewhere.

Earnings on a SeriesI Bondare exempt from state and local taxes, but you must report the income on your federal tax return. You can do this in one of two ways: each year as the interest accrues, or all at once when the bond matures or you redeem it. That means you can take a series of little hits or one big hit--which could be substantial, depending on how long you own the bond. If you don't specify a method of reporting this income, the IRS assumes all taxes will be deferred.

Finally, you can't exchange Series EE or Series HHTreasurybonds for Series I Bonds. You'd have to cash the EE or HH bonds and purchase the inflation-indexed issues, then pay federal income tax on the old bonds' earnings for the year you cashed them in.

To order Series I Bonds commission-free, go to the Web site of the US Bureau of the Public Debt (www.publicdebt.treas.gov). Under "savings bonds," click on "savings bond connection." Or you can buy them through most banks at no charge, up to $30,000 worth per person per year.

Several bond mutual funds own inflation-indexed issues. Usually, though, they buy a variation on theI Bondtheme, known as TIPS (Treasuryinflation-protected securities). These basically work the same way as I Bonds, but fund managers favor them because they're more liquid and can be traded on the secondary bond market.

TIPS offer a bit less flexibility, because they're sold only in January, July, and October, and come only in multiples of $1,000. Series I Bonds are available year round and come in denominations as small as $50. TIPS also don't offer the flexibility to defer federal taxes on the fixed-rate portion of the bonds' interest payments. That income must be reported and paid annually.

The two funds I like are Pimco Real Return Bond Fund-Class A (888-877-4626) and Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities Fund (800-662-7447). Both funds hold lesser-quality bonds in addition to inflation-indexed issues, because lower-rated bonds have the potential to provide a higher total return than inflation-indexed bonds alone.

Pimco Real Return Bond is an excellent choice, given that Pimco's managing director, Bill Gross, is a legend in the fixed-income world. Real Return Bond has finished in the top 2 percent of its category for one- and three-year periods, and has earned an overall five-star rating from Morningstar. This small, $23.6 million fund invests nearly two-thirds of its assets in US and foreign-issued inflation-indexed bonds of varying maturities. Most are top-quality, but the portfolio includes a small amount of lower-rated issues and junk bonds that manager John Brynjolfsson uses to help boost returns. The three-year average annualized return is 6.4 percent.

Pimco Real Return Bond Fund levies a 3 percent sales charge up front, but you can avoid that if you purchase shares through a fee-only adviser who does business with Pimco.

The second fund, the no-load Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities, is only 3 months old. Although I don't normally tout a fund until it's at least 3 years old, Vanguard has a good fixed-income team and charges a relative pittance for expenses, which over time will help keep more money in your pocket. Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities Fund plans to put two-thirds of assets in inflation-indexed bonds. The rest will be investment grade (BBB or better); no junk is allowed.

The author, a fee-only financial planner, is president of L.J. Altfest & Co. (www.altfest.com), a financial and investment advisory firm in New York City.

(*.) See "Investment Consult: Get ready now for inflation--yes, inflation," June 29, 1998 (available at www.memagcom).

COMPANY NAMES: Pacific Investment Management Co.--Services; Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities Fund--Services
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: BUSN Any type of business; HLTH Healthcare - Medical and Health
DESCRIPTORS: Inflation-indexed bonds--Investments; Investment companies--Services; Mutual fund industry--Services
GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: E566010 (Government Bonds); 6720000 (Investment Companies); 6722000 (Open-End Mutual Funds)
SIC CODES: 6720 Investment Offices; 6722 Management investment, open-end
NAICS CODES: 52591 Open-End Investment Funds
FILE SEGMENT: TI File 148

4/9/7 (Item 1 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

22718954 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
The Sacramento Bee, Calif., Jack Sirard Column
Jack Sirard
KRTBN KNIGHT-RIDDER TRIBUNE BUSINESS NEWS (SACRAMENTO BEE - CALIFORNIA)
May 10, 2002
JOURNAL CODE: KSAB LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1008

QUESTION: My husband and I would like to invest $500 for each of two grandchildren who are 2 and 6 years old. We would like it to pay out to them when they are 21 years of age.

Could you recommend a mutual fund to fit our needs?

Betty T., Citrus Heights

ANSWER: My favorite fund that seems to fit your needs is the Stein Roe Young Investors Fund (ticker symbol SRYIX).

Although the fund has underperformed the market the past few years largely because of its high-tech holdings, its long-term record tells me that it will recover.

The fund was created with the young investor in mind, and fund managers Dave Brady and Erik Gustafson look for companies that affect the lives of young people. They want to own the fastest-moving, innovative, entrepreneurially managed companies that they can find.

At the same time, education is a key. Shareholders receive a mutual fund owner's manual, newsletters and activity books that children can use to increase their knowledge of personal finance.

The fund's top five holdings include Johnson & Johnson, Citigroup,

Microsoft, Kinder Morgan and Safeway.

For the year to date, the fund is down about 9 percent. The fund lost 22 percent last year and 11 percent in 2000. The previous five years, its gains were between 18 percent and 40 percent a year.

The fund has a minimum investment of $100 when you also establish an automatic investment plan of at least $50 a month. It has a $1,000 minimum without an automatic investment plan on custodial accounts for minors.

Q: I would like to buy some inflation-adjusted U.S.Treasurybonds. Please explain how they work. Is there a minimum amount I must put in them? How would I sell them later on? Is it better to buy the bonds outright or buy into a fund?

-- Mary B., Roseville

A: I Bonds are based on a straightforward idea. They're sold at face value and grow with inflation-indexed earnings for up to 30 years. I Bonds were designed for investors seeking to protect the purchasing power of their investment and earn a guaranteed real rate of return.

Interest is added to the bond monthly and paid when the bond is cashed.

The earnings rate of anI Bondis a combination of two separate rates: a fixed rate of return and a variable semiannual inflation rate. The fixed rate remains the same throughout the life of theI Bond , while the semiannual inflation rate can vary every six months.

The fixed rate of return is announced in May and November. The fixed rate announced in May is the same over the entire life of the I Bonds you purchase between May 1 and Oct. 31 of that year. Likewise, the fixed rate of return announced in November applies to the entire life of I Bonds you purchase between Nov. 1 and April 30 of the following year.

The semiannual inflation rate is also announced each May and November by the Treasury Department. The semiannual inflation rate is based on changes in the CPI for all urban consumers.

As of May 1, the new earnings rate for I Bonds will be 2.57 percent. That's a combination of a fixed rate (2.0 percent), which will apply for the life of the bond, and the inflation rate (0.57 percent). Savings bond earnings are exempt from state and local income taxes. Federal income taxes on earnings are deferred until the bonds are redeemed. If you use savings bonds to pay for qualified higher education expenses, then your earnings may be exempt from federal income taxes.

You can invest as little as $50 or as much as $30,000 a year. In addition, I Bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

I Bonds usually increase in value every month, and interest is compounded semiannually. The bonds can be turned into cash any time after six months. You can cash yourI Bondany time after six months and get your original investment plus earnings. However, I Bonds are meant to be longer-term investments, so if you cash a bond within the first five years, you'll forfeit three months' worth of earnings. You can cash your I Bonds at most local financial institutions. The bonds must be at least six months old and you must be able to identify yourself as the owner, co-owner or other entitled person.

Q: Could you please give me your thoughts on the CGM Focus Fund. Its returns are too good to believe.

-- Wayne H., Sacramento

A: You're right, the CGM Focus Fund (ticker symbol CGMFX) has been racking up some phenomenal gains in recent years.

Launched in the fourth quarter of 1997, the value fund gained 3.5 percent in value in 1998 and followed that up with gains of 8.5 percent in 1999, 54 percent in 2000 and 48 percent in 2001. This year to date, the fund is up an amazing 23 percent.

The obvious question is, how are they doing it?

Lead fund manager Ken Heebner, a well-known value investor, has made a lot of smart moves. And by a lot, we're looking at a portfolio turnover rate of more than 500 percent last year.

Morningstar puts the fund in the small cap blend category and gives it its highest (five-star) rating. At last report, its largest holdings included Golden West Financial, Washington Mutual, Ryland Group, Monaco

Coach and Lennar.

None of them is a particularly big name, but all have positive returns. In fact, of its 10 largest holdings, only Arkansas Best is down for the year.

How many funds can say that this year?

The fund only invests in about 20 stocks, and its 10 largest holdings make up 63 percent of its portfolio.

Heebner has also been known to take short positions, hoping to benefit from a price drop. That reportedly helped him a lot last year when he shorted some tech stocks.

-- The Bee's Jack Sirard can be reached at (916)321-1041 or jsirard@sacbee.com

COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
PROVINCE/STATE: California

4/9/11 (Item 5 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

02784054 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
U.S. Treasury□ Puts Famous Americans on New Inflation-Indexed Savings Bond□
Colin Burch
KRTBN KNIGHT-RIDDER TRIBUNE BUSINESS NEWS (SUN NEWS, MYRTLE BEACH, S.C)
September 11, 1998
JOURNAL CODE: KSUN LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 534

Sep. 11--The new U.S.Treasuryinflation-indexed savings bonds, or Series I-Bonds, will be printed with portraits of famous and diverse Americans, including Martin Luther King Jr. And a Myrtle Beach businessman represents the portrait artist. Dick Rutt of Dick Rutt Associates works with Gary Ciccarelli, a Michigan-based artist who usually does advertising-related art work. But now, Ciccarelli's work will appear on savings bonds for years to come.

Each I-□Bond□will include a portrait on the left side of the bond and a background "vignette" in the center. For example, King's head and shoulders appear on the left and an image of him speaking at a podium appears in the middle.

The distinguished Americans portrayed, and the I-□Bond□ denominations assigned to them, are: Helen Keller ($50), Dr. Hector Garcia ($75),

King ($100), Chief Joseph ($200), Gen. George Marshall ($500), Albert Einstein ($1,000), Marian Anderson ($5,000) and Spark Matsunaga ($10,000).

The U.S.Treasurymade I-Bonds available on Sept. 1. Consumers will be able to purchase them through most banks and thrift institutions. Some local establishments, such as The Anchor Bank, will offer them but aren't sure exactly when.

I-Bonds are sold at face value, but the earnings grow with inflation. The U.S. Treasury determines earnings by com bining a fixed rate of return announced by theTreasurytwice a year and a semiannual rate of return based on changes in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban consumers (CPI -U). After filling out a simple purchase order and paying for a bond, purchasers receive the bonds by mail within three weeks. Consumers can buy up to $30,000 of I-Bonds per year.

Representing the artist who decor ated the bonds is a special and rare event in Rutt's field. The work usually gets for his artists is advertising-related, or maybe de signing quarterly reports for large companies.

Rutt began his own creative services company in 1984 after working as

a creative director in Hilton Head Island and later as a vice president of an advertising agency in Philadelphia, Rutt's hometown. He fell in love with Carolinas during his work in Hilton Head Island. But that wasn't the only reason he moved to Myrtle Beach in April 1997.

"Given the growth and projections for the area, I just thought it was a good place to be," he said. These days, he said, 80 percent of his work is done electronically or through express mail services, so location isn't as important as it used to be.

So he was still able to work with organizations such as The Ball Group, the Lancaster, Pa.-based advertising agency of record for the U.S. Treasury .

The agency's creative director called Rutt in April 1997, saying he was looking for an artist for the I-Bonds.

Rutt sent six artists' portfolios, but it was Ciccarelli's work that stood out. Eventually, Ciccarelli's work impressed The Ball Group more than other artists from other representa tives.

Rutt has worked with Ciccarelli for about 10 years. Treasury officials don't want Rutt to tell how much Ciccarelli was paid for the eight portraits and eight vignettes. Though Rutt couldn't attend, Ciccarelli was in Washington on July 8 as Vice President Al Gore and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin introduced the I-Bonds.

DESCRIPTORS: Bonds; New Products & Services
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
PROVINCE/STATE: Michigan
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 9311 (Finance Taxation & Monetary Policy)
?

T 3/9/1

3/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

07588269 Supplier Number: 63509966 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
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